

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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No. 6.



A Wisconsin Apiary and its Management.

BY E. D. OCHSNER.

FATHER and I are the only prominent bee-keepers around here, so we have everything our own way. We have five yards—four out-apiaries and one in the village—with, I think, nearly 400 colonies at present, mostly Italians, which are very quiet bees to work with, but not superior in honey-gathering over the blacks or the cross.

Now, in regard to our honey harvest: We have white clover in June, and basswood the last of June or the first week in July, which lasts about 15 or 20 days; and later on we have the usual fall bloom, which is not much except in two out-apiaries, the yard pictured here—Indian Mound apiary—being the best, I think, as it faces south to miles of bottom lands, east to marshes, and north and west to buckwheat. This yard has about 80 colonies in Langstroth hives, mostly 8-frame, which I consider the best all-round hive for size and convenience.

The bees in the apiary shown herewith are run for only comb honey. They are splendidly located on a sandy hill, with lots of shade around, and high enough so that we made a fine bee-cave in the north side of the yard, facing north, as such is the easiest to keep cool in spring. It is 28x8 and 8 feet high, has two entrances, and will hold 100 colonies without crowding, and winter well, mostly on account of the sandy soil where it is made, and because it is walled up with plank and so is never damp, as are most of the under-ground places.

Some bee-keepers want to make a bee-cave too fine, and so put up stone walls and cement floor instead of a tight floor of boards, so of course bad results may be expected.

There are two roofs over our bee-cave, the first one covered with a foot or so of dry sand, then about two feet of dry oak-leaves, and then the second roof, which you see above the ground, and is water-proof. This cellar has never been too cold for the little workers even in so cold a snap as we had last winter.

The shanty cost only \$10.00, and makes a work-shop and a place to sleep. It is under the shade of two large oaks.

The cave has two ventilators above, which I forgot to mention. Also, I am standing in front of the yard.

Two of the best yards are run for extracted honey, and we never put on an upper story without a queen-excluding honey-board. I think if more would use excluders there would be a finer grade of extracted honey put on the market, for we all know that dark extracting-frames make dark honey.

I tried one yard last summer on the no-swarming plan, by cutting cells every 8 days in the honey-flow, and I am well pleased; but I think two things helpt me—they were extracting-hives, and had clift queens.

I like outside wintering above anything else, and have just made more chaff hives. Bees came thru in chaff hives strong last winter, but were poorly in the cellar. Nearly half of ours were wintered on the summer stands.

Foul brood we have never had, and honey-dew but once.



No. 6.—The Honey-House—How to Get the Most Out of It.

BY "OLD GRIMES."

WHEN the apiary grows to a condition of profit some sort of a special building is necessary for storing the honey and appliances, and for performing the various branches of work connected with the apiary.

If the bee-keeper looks forward to the expansion of his business into many apiaries, then so much more need of a



Indian Mound Apiary, of E. D. Ochsner, Sauk Co., Wis.

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special central building, and it should be at least 30x40 feet. For an extensive business a two-story building could be used to advantage, but instead of putting the two stories above ground it is better to put only one above and one below, or, in other words, make it a two-story building with one story a basement.

As there will be quite an amount of honey stored in it during a good portion of the year, also many valuable appliances, it is well to make this building of concrete, and fire-proof. Wooden buildings are liable to burn, and when a season's labor goes up in a blaze, the owner is excusable for laboring under great depression of mind. Even when building and contents are insured, there is more or less loss, and the trouble of replacing building and tools.

A nice basement in our Northern climate makes an excellent place in which to store extracted honey, and in which to winter the bees; when it is made especially for the purpose, better success attends the wintering than can be attained in the ordinary house-cellars. In constructing a basement under a honey-house, or even under a barn or any out-building on the farm, a location should be selected where the exposed side shall face the sun; facing east or west will do, but facing south is better, but never under any circumstances face the basement to the north. Sunshine revives, but if the sunshine cannot enter, the basement is always damp and chilly, and subject to mildew.

A good way to construct a basement for the wintering of bees is to have plenty of windows in the exposed side, and ante-room. The windows should have closed shutters, then the ante-room can be darkened at will, or opened and warmed by the sun's rays. The inner room should be ventilated from the ante-room. In such a house honey must be heated, wax melted, and perhaps comb foundation made. A chimney should have its foundation in the ante-room, and a range or stove conveniently located. The chimney is not only a smoke conductor, but a ventilator for the basement.

Of course, our building will have a sort of a second story above ground in the attic. This should be easily accessible, for the attic is a great place for the odds and ends, and discarded utensils.

Whatever material is used in the construction of the house it should be made fire-proof, rat and mouse proof, as the latter vermin sometimes make sad havoc with empty combs and fixtures.

A room in this house should be set apart for storing comb honey and empty brood-combs, and in which they can be fumigated. Sulphur is the old stand-by, but lately bisulphide of carbon has been recommended. This cheap material sprinkled in a room will not only keep out the moth-miller, but also the ant, and the latter is not an unmixed blessing in some portions of the country.

When the apiary is work for extracted honey, of course the extractor will be in the upper portion, and the tank or receptacle in the basement. And whatever style of building is used for extracting, there should be a drop of a few feet from the extractor to enable the honey to be drawn off with little labor in lifting.

At the out-apiaries the Grimes family have small portable buildings. An out-apiary is not considered permanent, and if the prospect for a honey crop is better in the early portion of the season in one location, and better later in another, it is better to have the out-apiary almost on wheels. A honey-house to be portable should be constructed in panels, and bolted together. When so constructed a few moments time with a wrench allows the owner to pack it upon a wagon. It is well to make such a house of planed boards and neatly paint it; but this of course depends upon the taste of the owner. Some bee-keepers can get along with any sort of a rude thing, while others will insist upon having a fancy structure.

If made of rough boards and not battened, a very good way to make it bee-tight, cheaply and quickly, is to line it up with cheese-cloth or gunny-sacking.

Any house that is built for bee-purposes should be provided with plenty of windows covered with wire screens, and fitted with the Porter house bee-escapes. While we like plenty of ventilation for comfort during the heated term in the apiaries of the Grimes family, we prefer to have no windows near the doors, or doors with screens. A screen door is necessarily opened many times during a day, and it attracts hundreds of bees, and they are ready to skip in as soon as the door is opened. We, therefore, dispense with screens upon that side of our buildings.

The Premiums offered on page 79 are well worth working for. Look at them.

Rearing Improved Races of Bees, or Italianizing.

BY C. P. DADANT.

MR. DADANT:—In Langstroth Revised, when speaking of the rearing of improved races of bees, you advise placing, in the spring, two combs of drone-brood in the center of one of the best colonies of such race as you wish to breed, for the purpose of securing drones from that colony, while another colony or more, also of superior quality, will be selected for rearing queens. In another place you speak of more or less drone-comb being generally distributed thru all the hives. Will not this drone-comb defeat the end in view, which is to rear the drones exclusively from the best colonies?

Also would it not be right to manufacture drone foundation in order to be able to supply such foundation for the purpose above named? When, in your opinion, is the best time to rear queens for improving the stock of bees in a small apiary?

ANSWER.—In natural conditions bees will build in their hives probably from one-fifth to one-tenth of drone-comb. To establish a rule on a matter of this kind would be simply to open the way for discussion in which there would probably be no result, as it is very certain that many circumstances have influence over the actions of the bees in comb-building. One thing, however, is positive; it is best to rear the greater quantity of drones from the colonies which are most desirable for increase. It is also best, as far as practicable, to rear the drones and the queens with which they are to mate from different colonies. It seems that Nature has taken pains to attend to this matter since she has provided that the espousals be not celebrated in the hive, but in the open air, on the wing, in full flight.

We know also—but perhaps this is not sufficiently impressed upon the minds of many beginners—that drones in an apiary are an expensive luxury; that when they exist in large numbers they may consume the greater portion of the surplus of the colony; and that man acts wisely in preventing their being produced in such great numbers that when a number of colonies are congregated within a radius of two or three miles, the drones of one or two hives, if numerous in those hives, will very probably be sufficient to cover the space traveled by the young queens, so the latter may not fail to meet one of them in their wedding-flight.

If we place drone-combs in the center of one or two of our most populous colonies, we will be much more likely to have early drones, and numerous drones, from such colonies than from any others. On the other hand, if we take pains to remove the drone-comb as far as practicable from all the other colonies, and replace it with worker-combs in full combs or in patches, as the case may be, we will still more increase our chances of producing good males. It is, however, a fact that work as we may there will be hundreds of drones hatch in colonies where a superficial examination would have failed to reveal any perceptible quantity of drone-comb. It is only when the cells are full of brood-sealed brood—that the projecting cappings of the drone-brood show themselves with great display. At such times a very good way to dispose of them is to shave their heads off with an uncapping-knife. The exchange of drone-comb for worker-comb, however, should be done before the breeding-season has fairly begun. Two drones cost about as much to rear as three workers, and you can rear a very nice little swarm of worker-bees in the same space in which you would have reared a host of idlers.

If the thing is done properly, the drone-comb removed from hives whose reproduction is undesirable will be useful in the hives from which breeding is desired, and if the apiary is large only a very small portion of this drone-comb will be used. It is therefore entirely useless to think of producing foundation for this purpose; and this fact has been so well recognized by bee-keepers that not one out of five hundred ever asks for drone foundation.

The patching of frames out of which pieces of drone-comb have been cut is also easier with worker-comb than with foundation, and for such a purpose it is always well to save the combs of colonies that have died during the winter, or surplus combs from colonies that are too weak to cover all their combs in early spring. Such combs may be later on supplied with foundation or strips for guides and given to new swarms.

There is no doubt that even if we remove the drone-comb from our undesirable colonies there will still be a number of drones reared that are undesirable; but this should not deter us from pushing our work in the right direction. If a farmer should not cultivate a field at all after putting in his crop under the plea that some weeds would grow anyhow, and that he might as well let all grow that want to, he would surely be following a very poor policy.

If we do not try to prevent the undesirable drones, or to rear desirable ones, on the plea that there will always be

plenty of the former, we shall certainly not succeed, and if we follow the same argument in all our affairs, we will be sure to make a failure of everything.

Concerning the best time to rear improved races, or, to call it more plainly, to Italianize (for we do not know of any race that is desirable in our eyes outside of the Italians), we would prefer spring, as the job is shorter to Italianize a certain number of colonies than to wait and have to also Italianize the increase. Hancock Co., Ill.

Market Price of Honey—Comb vs. Extracted.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

M R. EDITOR:—In the Farmers' Voice for Jan. 13, occurs in an editorial the following paragraph:

The market price of honey is from 10 to 15 cents in Chicago, and 12 to 14 cents in St. Louis—that is, in comb. Extracted and strained in barrels ranges from 6 to 6½ cents, while cans are one-half cent higher. The question naturally arises: Why this difference, and isn't there more honey in a pound of extracted than in the comb? Certainly, but beeswax, of which the comb is made, is worth 25 cents per pound, and, moreover, when the honey has been extracted and put in cans or barrels, about half of it is cheap syrup, and of course the price is cheaper. Honey in cans is not pure honey, and is not worth the money paid for the comb product, which it is impossible for the tricksters to adulterate. Buy or sell honey in the comb.

Wherever the Farmers' Voice is held in esteem, the effect of that paragraph will be to influence the market in favor of comb honey and against extracted honey. I produce comb honey exclusively, so it is to my personal interest to have a strong demand for comb, with little consumption of extracted. But as a matter of common fairness, I must enter protest against the erroneous statements of the Voice, which I believe it will be glad to correct when they are pointed out.

The reason that extracted honey is cheaper than comb honey is not because "when the honey has been extracted and put in cans or barrels about half of it is cheap syrup." When a bee-keeper puts extracted honey in cans or barrels, every drop of it is just as pure honey as that in the comb. Honey in cans is pure honey, altho when it gets into the hands of the Chicago adulterator it is only too true that it is debased by mixture with an inferior article. At the same time it is equally true that any one can buy in Chicago pure honey in the extracted or liquid form in any quantity, by the barrel, can, or jar. All that is necessary is to buy of reliable dealers, who are not hard to find.

The main reason for the lower price of honey in the liquid form is simply that it costs less. When honey is put in comb, every pound of the wax used in making the comb costs the bees several pounds of honey, besides the time and labor occupied in the manufacture of the comb. Quite different is the case of extracted honey. The completed combs are given to the bees to fill; when these are filled the honey is thrown out by centrifugal force, or, as it is called, *extracted*; then the combs are returned to the bees to be filled again, and this may be repeated again and again, the same set of combs lasting a lifetime. In other words, when extracted honey is sold, it is pure honey without any beeswax; when comb is sold, there goes with it a much more expensive article than the honey, altho the consumer has no benefit therefrom as an article of food. With these facts in mind, it is not necessary to explain the lower price of extracted honey by supposing it to be adulterated.

With improved laws against adulteration soon to go in force, and with the aid of the daily and agricultural press, it is to be hoped that a merciless warfare will be waged against adulteration, and that so delightful and wholesome an article of food as honey may be found as a staple article on the table of the rich and the poor.

McHenry Co., Ill.

Victory in the Chicago Honey-Lawsuit.

BY C. THEILMANN.

M OST of the readers will remember reading in the first number of the American Bee Journal for 1897, of the terrible stealing of produce from the shippers by a lot of Chicago commission men, something over three years ago, when many bee-keepers lost all of their honey of that season's crop by shipping it to them. Among them was the writer, who shipped 10,346 pounds of comb honey to H. C. Bartling & Co. It was sold to them for 11½ cents a pound, free on board the cars here, one-third to be cash on arrival of the honey at Chicago, and the rest in 60 and 90 days.

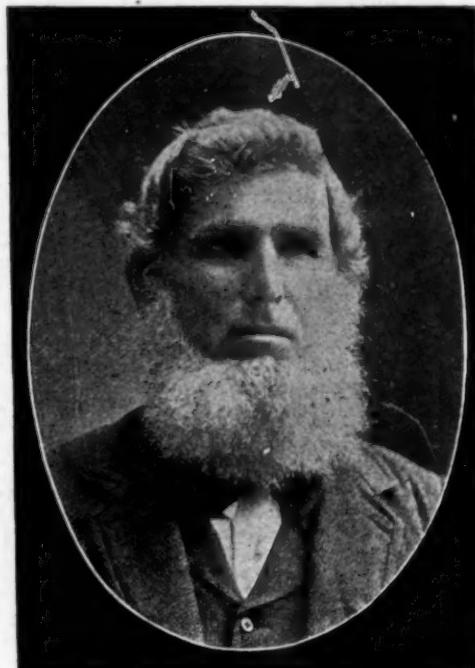
I waited about 10 days after shipping, and when no money came I went to Chicago, and found that my honey was sold (pretended, or partly hid). I demanded settlement, when a report was made out, which showed the honey all sold on commission. With the freight charges, cartage and commission deducted from the sales, it netted over \$200 less than the cash sale I had made with the firm before the honey was shipped. But I gladly accepted their statement, on which they paid me \$250, and promised to pay the rest later on.

I got their check certified to at their bank, and took further advice from my attorneys, Messrs. Masterson & Haft, then demanded the balance due on the statement, which they refused to pay.

Bartling was then arrested, but the justice of the peace dismissed the case.

Then Bartling arrested me for stealing the statement his partner gave me. The case was tried before Justice Hoffman, four or five miles out from the center of the city, which was also dismissed.

I then was re-arrested for libel, and sued for \$11,500, and would have had to go to jail if I had not had a rich



C. Theilmann.

friend at Chicago to go on my bond. At the same time Bartling was sued for the balance of his statement before the Circuit Court, which ended with a decision and a judgment for \$711.80 against Bartling. He asked for a new trial, which was granted, with the result that the judgment stood good.

Bartling then appealed to the Appellate Court, whose judges also held the judgment good. It took a long time in these courts on account of some mistakes, technicalities, and hair-splitting among the attorneys on both sides. But my attorneys forced Bartling to give bond for the judgment and costs before he could appeal.

Not satisfied with the decisions of the foregoing courts, Bartling appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, and I was bound to follow him to the end of the courts. This court also decided the judgment in the former courts good. That ended Bartling's appeals—he was forced to make a settlement or go to jail. He preferred to settle, and paid up Jan. 16, 1900. The libel suit was dismissed some time before this, and, thank God, I again feel like a free man, and out of the teeth of one of the worst sharks in the shape of man that Chicago harbors, who did not hesitate to ruin his own father, but this Minnesota farmer and bee-keeper was too much for him. Bartling is beaten, and I trust he may see his mistake, and make his living honestly hereafter. To do this, he has natural gifts and abilities, if he would only make good use of them.

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With all this experience and processes that I was forced to go thru in this unfortunate transaction, I feel it my duty to say to the shippers of produce and other goods: Never send anything to commission men, or any one else, before you have lookt them up thoroly in every sense—their financial standing and their character first, then their abilities in their business management, etc. Forethought is better than afterthought, and will save much trouble and losses. But if you should be so unlucky as to fall into a covered-up pit, and need legal help, see Messrs. Masterson & Haft—they have proven their manly character and their ability in my case, even if I was discouraged now and then by outsiders who did not know them better than I did. They were also very reasonable in their charges.

The so-called complicated part (and not being the real issue in the 12th annual report of the National Bee-Keepers' Union), when I called for aid, was not complicated at all. The only question was: Would the cash sale of my honey stand good, after Bartling had sold it on commission, and he himself had so reported it? The courts held that the cash was not a sale under these circumstances, and Bartling made himself liable by selling my goods and converting it to his own use and benefit; while the cash sale would have been only a trust, and could not be collected unless Bartling had some property that was not exempt. I give this part of the history for the special benefit of the readers of the American Bee Journal, so they can *look out*. The outside matters did not make the main point any more complicated, and had no effect at all on it, in the main.

It seems the Union took but little interest in this case, and let me fight it all alone. The officers who answered my letters express themselves very sympathetically over the matter, and I have to say again, that that was all I got "financially," and I was a member from its start.

One of the Union officers (and he is one of our best and most practical writers and bee-keepers) got so far off the track, after his advice to drop the case, to write me these words: "If you have lots of money to spend in that way, so that this course comes in a sort of amusement for you, I have no objection to your doing it." Just think, readers, what a healing, soothing plaster that was to the sore wounds I had received from one of Chicago's honey-sharks! I will forgive the writer, for it can hardly be that he knew what he wrote, his mind probably being among his bees, inserting queen-cups, or studying out some other scheme. Smart men make big mistakes sometimes.

Where a man lives 400 miles from the place of trial, to fight a case of this kind comes very high, outside of attorney's fees, but it is worth something to constitute an example, but it should not be borne by one man alone, while many are benefited by it.

I herewith tender my hearty thanks to George W. York, editor of the American Bee Journal, for the kind assistance and helping hand he gave me in this my perplexing and long-standing trial. We have reason to patronize Mr. York, as he will do all he can for the bee-keepers. No one knows this better than I.

I also want to thank Mr. Secor for a number of encouraging letters he wrote to my attorneys. I think they had a good influence.

Wabasha Co., Minn.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

Report of the Colorado State Convention.

The 20th annual session of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association was held in Denver, Nov. 27, 28 and 29, 1899.

The meeting was opened at 10:30 a.m., Nov. 27, with the reading of the minutes of the previous session.

No set program was followed in this convention, except that on the second and third days some were appointed by a committee to introduce certain subjects.

BEST BROOD-FRAME FOR MANIPULATION.

— Mr. J. B. Adams first askt the question, "What is the best brood-frame for manipulation and ease of access without considering its fitness for extracting purposes?"

Mr. Thompson—I have used the hanging frame $\frac{3}{4}$ inch all around, the Hoffman frame without a V edge, and the closed-end frame, both hanging and standing. I consider a self-spacing feature absolutely essential to ease of manipulation, providing it is attained by the frame itself, not by staples or nails, because the self-spacing feature enables one to shove a number of frames at once from one side of the hive to the other with the chisel or screw-driver. I prefer the closed-end frame. I think the hanging variety is a little easier manipulated.

Mr. Lansdowne—The most experienced bee-keeper in my neighborhood, Joseph Shatters, prefers long top-bars to end-spaced frames with short top-bars.

H. Rauchfuss—Neither will accomplish the purpose, unless there is a staple at the bottom as well as at the top. I think I already had a better frame five or six years ago—the closed-end standing frame, because it is always square in the hive, no matter how it is nailed.

Mr. Lyon—We are compelled to use a top end-staple with the length of top-bar now used. I prefer the long top-bar.

F. Rauchfuss—The long top-bar is to be preferred. These frames are not always used in dovetailed hives of this year's make, which are not of the same dimensions as in former years. The staple-spaced frame drops down, while the frame with a long top-bar does not.

J. B. Adams—Would you have objections to two staples, one at the top and one at the bottom?

F. Rauchfuss—Yes.

Pres. Aikin—My opinion of end-spaced frames is like my opinion of metal-cornered frames—I don't care to have them. I don't want a bottom-spacer. Better make the frame square at first, then when the comb is built they remain square.

H. Rauchfuss—I handled some new end-spaced frames lately with short top-bars. They slipped past each other. Even with staples the frames need to be accurate, because the hives will not remain uniform in length.

Pres. Aikin—I have had for years a leaning to closed-end frames. The old-fashioned $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch frame always has burr-combs on top and ends.

RETAIL PACKAGES FOR EXTRACTED HONEY.

H. Rauchfuss exhibited a self-sealing tin-pail as a possible honey-package, and said the workmanship showed it could be made cheaply.

Ch. Adams—It is more expensive. The cheap syrup manufacturers can afford to pay for a higher-priced package.

F. Rauchfuss—This is known as the self-sealing pail. It is expensive, tho I don't know why it should be so. A gallon pail costs 15 cents each in quantities. It is extensively used by Oliver Foster. It is all right for a honey-package. I filled one with new honey and dropped it a dozen times on a hard floor. The tin was dented, but not a drop of honey escaped.

Ch. Adams—It is a poor package to use again. It is hard to wash, and rusts on account of the rim, which prevents the moisture from draining.

Mr. Cornelius exhibited a stone preserving-jar, which he uses in his retail trade because it can be obtained cheaply. One costing $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents holds $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of honey.

Pres. Aikin exhibited fiber packages, the same that were referred to in last year's report. He had filled one with cold water and let it stand for ten days, without effect. Another in hot water of over 160 degrees had partially loosened in the seams. The package seemed to stand any amount of dry heat. It is furnished either with or without a parchment-paper lining. It is sealed either by passing a brush dipped in shellac around the lower edge of the cover, or by winding around a strip of cloth dipped in mucilage. He had bought 1,476 one-pound and four-pound sizes, an equal number of each, and paid the local freight, making the total cost a little less than three cents apiece, which includes an individual business-card printed on each one. The manufacturers said that if they were used in large quantities they could be furnished for considerable less. He considers them the coming package for the home trade. He now sells most of his honey in the candied form in lard-pails.

F. Rauchfuss—for that package to be satisfactory one must be sure honey can be liquefied in it.

H. Rauchfuss—How long does it take extracted honey to candy after the air has been expelled, so that it is perfectly clear?

A Member—About four weeks.

H. Rauchfuss—Honey that I extracted and heated in

August, to expel the air, is liquid yet. The air ought always to be expelled, because the foam that rises when candied honey is melted that had not been previously heated is an objection to the sale of the honey. But that previous heating which prevents the foam would also prevent the honey from candying soon, which would be an obstacle to depending upon the sale of candied honey in the way suggested.

Pres. Aikin—So long as the honey candies the fiber package is all right. I have never had any complaint of the foam.

J. B. Adams—My customers now prefer candied honey. They did not before.

A motion was made that each member be requested to state the number of his colonies and the approximate amount of honey for the year. After some discussion it was not carried.

THE HEALTH OF BEES IN COLORADO.

Introducing the subject, "Health of Bees," the secretary read portions of the inspectors' reports, showing that the first mention of foul brood was in 1886, and the first steps taken toward a law, in 1888; and that considerable foul brood yet existed. Every bee-keeper should inform his neighbors of the nature of the disease, and should hand them copies of the law, of which 1,000 have been printed, and should inform the inspector of the existence of bees affected. Very often the inspector does not know, and can not be blamed.

H. Rauchfuss—There is a disease far worse than foul brood. We have spared no time and money to find out about it. It seems to spread. It started with one colony in our apiaries eight years ago. Four years ago we lost 300 out of 400. It commenced April 27, and ended in June. Now the bees even die in the fall to some extent. We got some bees from a locality where they never knew the disease, and they would commence dying in a few days. Some wintered in the cellar did not have it, but as soon as they were taken out, became affected.

J. B. Adams—The statistics show a terrible state. As an inspector I can say that represents the worst, as only apiaries were inspected that were supposed to be diseased. But other apiaries not inspected are all right.

F. Rauchfuss—But it is well to let people know of the state of affairs here. I believe there is just as much foul brood in Arapahoe and Jefferson counties now as five or six years ago. Because an inspector can not find where the disease is does not show he is neglecting his duty. It was not intended as a criticism. Farmers with small apiaries often neglect their bees and let them die down without reporting. In some instances infected bees are moved from one county to another without permission.

J. B. Adams—I think there is not one case of foul brood in Boulder county where there used to be ten. But we have too much of it yet. The inspector is blamed for much that he should not be blamed for.

H. Rauchfuss—We must take into consideration that the percentage of foul-broody colonies is much larger than that shown by the reports. There is hardly any bee-keeper who does not burn up or cure his diseased colonies without reporting them. We treated 24 colonies without reporting them, and I know of another instance of 18 colonies so treated this year without being reported.

Mr. Brock—I think the secretary's statement is not exaggerated. There is not one yard out of ten that is clean in the southern part of Jefferson county. Around Littleton I have not heard of one that is. Last summer I bought 24 colonies, and found only one not foul. These were not reported.

Mr. Tracy—Last summer the inspector came around and asked if I had any foul brood, without asking how many colonies I had. So that apiary was not reported. But if an apiary has only one colony diseased, that is reported.

Mr. Lyon—I don't think the percentage is overestimated. If I find foul brood in my yard I treat it, and it is not reported. It is so every year. I know of one instance in which only two out of 12 colonies were not diseased, and another in which only one out of 10 was not. Those cases were not reported.

A letter from C. B. Elliott was read by the secretary, in which the following was requested by him to be placed before the Association: "Has an inspector any right to tell the condition he finds an apiary in after inspection, whether he finds foul brood or not?" Mr. Elliott further wrote he would put himself on record in this discussion as saying the inspector "has no right to tell any one whether

he finds foul brood or not. He is a public servant, and should not under any circumstances tell any one the private affairs of any one he is called to inspect their bees—understand me, I am not finding fault or censuring any one. The question was askt me, and the party asking wanted the matter brought up at this meeting."

Mr. Rhodes—According to law the inspector has no right to withhold the information whether foul brood exists in an apiary or not.

F. Rauchfuss—The inspector is paid by the county, and we are entitled to know. Mr. Elliott is the very person who was very anxious to find out if his neighbor had foul brood among his bees, and who went with the inspector for that purpose.

H. Rauchfuss—Health inspectors are compelled to put out notices on houses where certain diseases exist, such as scarlet fever. In fact, the law does say our inspectors have to tell.

The secretary here read Sec. 3 of the foul brood law, as follows: "Every bee-keeper or other person who shall be aware of the existence of foul brood, either in his own apiary or elsewhere, shall immediately notify the county inspector of bees, if there be one, and if not, the secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association, of the existence of such disease, and in default of so doing shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, be liable to a fine of five dollars and costs." (See also Sec. 8.) Perhaps some inspector may have been indiscreet and said something out of school about other matters than foul brood. But he can be held to account for such things as well as any other man.

Mrs. Hord—The more public the cases of disease are made, the greater the incentive to keep our own bees clean. I can not understand the motive of the question.

Mr. Jouno—Does a high or low elevation, or shade or sunshine, determine the presence of foul brood?

Mr. Brock—It makes no difference at all. Foul brood is carried from one hive to another, whether either one is high or low.

A Member—I have had bees only a quarter of a mile from foul brood, and my bees did not take it.

F. Rauchfuss—The bee-keeper may do much to prevent his bees from taking it, by handling them so they will not get started to robbing, and if he notices they are robbing somewhere else, he should find out where, and take the proper measures to have it stopped.

Mr. Bates—I live on the Platte River bottom, and have 30 or 40 colonies. One man who lives above on high land has more foul brood than I have. I have reason to believe it is all carelessness. I think the inspectors don't do their duty as they should do. I brought bees nine years ago from Nebraska to West Denver. A few blocks away a few hives of bees were inspected by the inspector, who found six out of seven rotten with foul brood. The owner was away. I was with the inspector, and heard him tell the owner's wife to take care of them. I went four or five days later, but the owner did not want to kill the bees. The inspector should burn a colony right away. I inspect my own bees, and when I find a diseased colony I burn it up. Just as long as it is neglected we will never get rid of it.

Ch. Adams—The last apiary I visited had foul brood. According to law I had no right to burn the diseased colonies before five days' notice.

Mr. Bates—I don't know whether the inspector has the right or not, but he should have. I have had foul brood caused by the neglect of others, and know it. A neighbor of mine made a pile of his diseased hives and covered it with nothing but canvas.

Mr. Rhodes—Ch. Adams is correct—the inspector has no right to burn immediately. The law is lame in that respect, and also in that the inspector has no forfeit to pay if he does not do his duty.

H. Rauchfuss—Our law provides for that. Section 8 says there is a fine if any person exposes sources of infection—even before the five days' notice is up.

QUESTION.—How long do you starve foul-broody bees after transferring, when there is no honey in the field?

Mr. Milleson—I put them in shape so they don't have anything to eat all winter—that is my invariable rule. It is cheapest, causes least anxiety, and doesn't cost very much to destroy them. It makes vinegar material, and material for the wood-shed, and saves so many chances.

J. B. Adams—I would burn out the hives with kerosene, and use them again.

[Continued next week.]

Feb. 8, 1900.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Making Swarms Stay Hived.

After my bees swarm I have trouble in getting them to stay in the new hive. Can you give me any advice as to how this difficulty can be overcome?

PENNSYLVANIA.

ANSWER.—It's a tolerably safe guess to say that the hive is too hot and close for the swarm. Manage some way to have the hive cool and airy for at least two or three days. Raise up the hive, or leave the cover partly off, or both. Don't let the hive stand in the sun. Sprinkling well with water will help. If you give the swarm a comb of brood, they are not likely to leave it.

Getting All Worker-Comb from Starters.

How do you manage to have combs built on starters by any colony having a laying queen, and have worker-comb constructed?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—The surest way to have all worker-comb is to have your "starters" fill the frame entirely, and many are of the opinion that this is the most economical way. Yet with proper management you can have all worker-combs and use only small starters. Only it may cost you more in the long run. The knowledge of a few basic principles will be serviceable in the case. Bees with a young queen are less inclined to build drone-comb than those with an old queen. The stronger the force of workers, other things being equal, the more the danger of drone-comb. A newly-hived swarm is not likely to build drone-comb the first few days after being hived. Applying these principles, you will give the preference as comb-builders to those colonies that have young queens. When a swarm is hived, instead of allowing it to start on 8 or 10 frames, finishing the combs to the bottom only after a number of days, confine the bees on 4 or 5 frames till these are entirely filled with combs, then give drawn-out combs or frames filled with foundation to fill the hive. If some combs are built with little patches of drone comb in them, cut out the drone-comb and give the frames to nuclei to complete.

What to Have Over the Sections.

What is the best thing to use on sections in the hives—enamelled quilts, tin sheets, or nothing?

ALABAMA.

ANSWER.—A very light covering only aggravates the case, for the bees will raise it up by thrusting bee-glue under, and then thrust in more glue to fill up the space thus made. If the covering be sufficiently heavy, there will be only a small distance into which the bees can thrust the glue, but they will make desperate efforts to fill that small space, so that many think it is better to leave a bee-space over the sections without any covering.

Has the Bee an Extra Sense?

I see by Dr. C. C. Miller's answer to my second question, on page 6, that he questions the truth of my statement. Now, if the Doctor will come to my place, when it is time to hunt wild bees next fall, I will convince him that bees will do just as I stated, or pay him \$100 for his trouble, and pay his traveling expenses both ways.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—I did not understand you to say you had positive testimony that bees would do as you said. If you have had positive proof, I'd rather take your word for it than to come and investigate. Still, I'd like to come and take a tramp with you after wild bees, unless you'd go too fast and lose me in the woods.

Hello, here comes another man to corroborate your statement, at least part of it:

FURTHER TESTIMONY ON THE SUBJECT.

On page 6, "Massachusetts" asks why a bee taken from a flower, we will say south of the hive or tree, and carried north and beyond its home, when liberated goes north and away from its home. In your reply you say you don't know, and before believing a bee will do this you should want reliable testimony. All that you will wish for testimony will be to try it. As a bee-keeper of more than 40 years, and a bee-hunter for nearly as many, I find it true, that when we are hunting bees and catch them when out

working on flowers, and carry them past their home, they invariably start and go out of sight the same direction they would have done from the flower when gathering honey.

As to the next time, as "Massachusetts" says, after filling its honey-sac it goes direct home, my experience is that not one bee in ten will ever come back to your bait again when carried to the opposite of its home when caught while out gathering honey. That bees can get "turned round," as we say, I feel sure of, as once when hunting them I caught a large number that were working on a basswood tree, the tree standing a little more than half way up a steep mountain, and on the east side of it. These I fed as usual, and every one went east toward the hive. Just to see what they would do, I filled my box and took a lot of bees from perhaps ten, and carried them just over the top of the mountain, and down part way on the west side, and to my surprise every one of them went west. They circled as if they were not sure where they were, but went down the mountain as before, only in just the opposite direction.

The bee-hunter that has not had much experience often "gets left," as we say, by carrying bees beyond the tree he lines in, as every one, if thus carried, will go in the same direction it would from the flower when caught unless carried over a mountain, as mentioned.

GEO. S. WHEELER,
Hillsboro Co., N. H.

Probably a Queenless Colony.

On Sept. 22, 1899, I introduced to colony No. 9, a select breeding queen purchased for \$2.00 from an Arkansas breeder. Of course, I had previously disposed of the hybrid mother. This Italian queen was accepted and commenced laying. There was no honey coming in, but I was feeding up the colony, as they were somewhat short of stores. Dec. 23 was a warm, pleasant day, and the bees were out for a flight in the afternoon. Dec. 25 I found a dead queen on the alighting-board of No. 9. Jan. 6 and 7 were warm days, and the bees were out in the afternoon. Jan. 19, 20 and 21 were also warm, and during the afternoon of the 20th I noticed that the bees in No. 9 were uneasy, and I strongly suspected from their actions that they were queenless. This afternoon (21st) I noticed that No. 9 was having quite a time with robbers, which appeared to be all coming from hive No. 3, about 25 feet away.

Now, I would like your opinion as to the queenless (or otherwise) condition of No. 9. Do you imagine that the queen I bought was old and nearly played out at the time I introduced her? What can I do, now, with No. 9 in order to save it? I think the bees have enough honey, tho I have not opened the hive as they are well packed on all sides but the front, with straw; they are on the summer stands. I can put No. 9 above a strong colony with a queen. Can I unite in this way at this time of the year? I have no cellar where I could put this No. 9 colony until spring opens. IOWA.

ANSWER.—The testimony points pretty strongly to queenlessness on the part of No. 9. The queen may have been at fault, and she may have been all right. Sometimes such things happen with a good queen.

The probability is that the colony is quite weak, and in that case the best thing may be to let things entirely alone, letting the bees rob out the honey that is in No. 9, for it will not be wasted; and if you go to making changes you may start robbing in some other direction. If, however, No. 9 is strong in bees, it might be worth while to try putting it on top of a strong colony. With not too free communication between the two, the chances are in favor of peaceable uniting; but if you leave the least chance for an entrance from the outside to the upper hive, look out for a bad case of robbing.

Top Hive-Ventilation—German Bee-Paper.

1. Last spring I bought a colony of bees which I divided, and both swarmed, one of which flew away, which left me 3 colonies. I bought 2 Italian queens, and after uniting 2 of the colonies, I Italianized them in September. In October I put them into a house, one hive on top of the other. In December I looked at them and found one hive wet inside. I then moved them around and left them. January 7 was a fine day, about 45° above zero. I took the bees out for a cleansing flight, and many froze to death. I then put the hives back again, and the next day looked at them and found water running out of one of the hives. I then ventilated the hives on top, and put a 2-inch piece of wood under one end. They appeared to be strong, with plenty of honey. Is the top-ventilation right?

2. I would like to know what honigdug or thaa is. I had lots of bees in Denmark, but kept them out-doors the year around, and never lost a colony.

3. I am a German and don't understand much English. Is there any German bee-paper published in America?

ANSWERS.—1. If your bees are set in a house, as seems to be the case, that is not considered good practice, that is, if they are entirely enclosed. If they are in a house as is practiced in Germany, the front of the hive being free, that is all right. The ventilation you have given may be all right, but it might be better to have cushions or cloths on top that would allow the air to pass slowly thru, and still keep the bees warm.

2. What you inquire about as "honigdug or thaa" is probably honigtau, which is German for honey-dew, which some think to be in all cases the sweetish liquid thrown out by aphides or plant-lice, while others think it also is produced in some cases as a direct

exudation from plants. If your bees had much of that for their winter stores, they will not winter so well as upon flower honey. Sometimes, however, it seems to be all right.

3. No bee-paper is publish in this country in any other than the English language. Some of our ablest bee-keepers in this country are German, but they are familiar also with the English language in nearly all cases, and a German bee-paper could hardly have a living support. Some, however, get bee-papers from Germany, where some able ones are publish. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Germans for their careful investigations, especially to Dr. Dzierzon for the Dzierzon theory.

Locating an Apiary.

Inclosed is a rough drawing of a section of country in Winnebago County, Wis. I would like to get your opinion in regard to which place you think would be the best to locate a bee-yard. You will see by the drawing where they were last season, and another place mark where I had some thought of placing them next season. This is a level country, no hills and no woods to fly over; the river is about 40 rods wide, and a good many bees drop in the water on days that are still and no wind, when they are loaded heavy with honey.

I have 114 colonies in the cellar, but they are not doing as well as you say yours were Jan. 5.

WISCONSIN.

ANSWER.—Your question is exceedingly difficult to answer. As I understand the drawing, the question is between the location you had last year and one a mile farther south. Last year's location seems to be more fully in white clover, while the new location brings you nearer a patch of basswood (which, however, was not so very far from the old location,) and nearer a marsh of wild rice and fall flowers. On the whole, as there is a good allowance of white clover and a little better chance on the other things, it is altogether likely that the southern location may be the best. You can only be sure of the matter by trying a number in each location in the same year. Even then, it is possible that another year might not show exactly the same result.

Getting Honey and Increase.

In order to obtain the most honey and at the same time double the number of colonies, would it be a good plan to take, about the first of June, one frame with the queen and adhering bees to start a nucleus with, allowing the parent colony to rear a young queen? Would this plan be likely to stop swarming, or would the bees be likely to swarm with the first queen hatch? If you know of a better method that is not too laborious kindly let me know.

SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—You can hardly take a surer plan to make your bees swarm than the one you propose. Instead of that, you might take from the old hive all but two or three of its combs, taking with each comb its adhering bees, putting these on a new stand, leaving on the old stand the two or three combs with the old queen, filling up with foundation.

Perhaps Pickled Brood.

We have had bees for about 15 years, and they had been very healthy until the spring of 1897, when I noticed dead brood in several hives. I at once supposed they had foul brood. I read up carefully on the subject and again examined them, and decided that they didn't have foul brood.

About 5 or 6 colonies are badly affected, and two swarmed out. I destroyed their combs. One colony got away, and the other one I bived on empty combs and they did real well.

While I was trying to devise some treatment, new honey and pollen began coming in, and the disease disappeared as if by magic. It did not appear again that year, or in 1898, that I noticed, except one or two colonies I thought were slightly affected, but last year (1899) it appeared again with a vengeance. I found evidences of the disease in about 90 percent of my colonies, and am inclined to believe that all were more or less affected.

SYMPTOMS.—I winter my bees in the cellar. Last winter they had the dysentery before removing them, and their combs were quite foul and moldy—the mold seemed to extend into the bee-bread as well. I fed sugar syrup and placed corn meal within easy reach of them to stimulate brood-rearing. Their first brood seemed all right, but within less than a month the brood began to die. In some colonies the bees would seem to shrink from the dead larvae and leave them in the cell, while in other colonies they would remove the dead and you would hardly notice the disease.

The dead larvae in the cells usually remained white for a day or so, then they would turn a light brown color and became watery and soft, but would not be "ropy," nor give off an offensive odor as in foul brood. The larvae were invariably attackt just before they were sealed, but some brood died after it was sealed.

The old bees seemed to be affected, too, as the bees disappeared from some colonies, and good young queens disappeared quite often also. I know that my bees were thoroly disheartened, and swarmed out very often.

The moths that never used to attack my Italian bees seemed to have perfect freedom to do as they pleased, and they work great havoc.

I read an article on pickled brood, and I suppose that is what

alls my bees. I know that the bee-bread seemed to be moldy, and as the year was a poor one, the bees did not replace it with fresh.

What I would like to know is, what alls my bees and what I must do to get rid of it. What is pickled brood? Is pickled brood caused by mold in bee-bread? Would it remove the cause of pickled brood to cut out all bee-bread in the spring and feed flour, meal, etc., in its stead? Would medicated syrup help to effect a cure? How can I remove pickled brood? Is there any book on pickled brood?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—Answering your questions as a job lot, without taking them in exact order, this matter of bee-diseases seems to be getting more complicated all the time. At present they are having a time in New York, especially the eastern part of the State, with a disease that seems much like foul brood, but is now said with positiveness not to be that disease. Just what it is, and what is the cure for it, seems left for the future. Your disease may be pickled brood, but I don't know enough to say positively. There is no book on pickled brood, I think, the nearest to it being a leaflet published at the Bee Journal office. Page 577 of this journal for 1896, and page 530 for 1898, give a good deal of information as to pickled brood. Instead of becoming ropy and foul-smelling, the brood seems to sour and become watery without any smell. Moldy pollen favors the disease, and a plenty of fresh pollen favors its disappearance. From that it would appear that your suggestion to cut out all pollen and give a substitute ought to be a benefit, but I don't know for certain. There seems to be no testimony in favor of feeding medicated syrup.

A sample sent to Dr. Wm. R. Howard, 502 Main St., Ft. Worth, Texas, might decide at least what the disease is.

Increase by Swarming and Dividing.

I have 5 colonies of Italian bees and want them to swarm once. Would it do after they cast a swarm to divide the old colony into 4-frame nuclei, and introduce a queen in each?

In the A B C of Bee-Culture, page 204, it says there is one objection and that is, some of the bees will return to the parent colony. On the same page it says of Mr. Somerford's plan, that he leaves a queen-cell in each hive and stops the entrances with moss, and lets the bees gnaw out; by so doing they all stay.

I can't do this, as my neighbor keeps black bees. Would it answer the same purpose to close the entrance to the hive after introducing the queen?

ALEXANDRIA.

ANSWER.—Yes, from each colony that has swarmed you can make two nuclei having four frames each, and if the season is good enough they may make their way without any help, otherwise they will need help. You can use the closed-entrance plan all the same, whether you introduce queens or not. But in your case it will hardly be necessary to close the entrances, for dividing the mother colony in two will give you pretty strong nuclei. If you put the swarm on a new stand, and leave one of the nuclei on the old stand, you will certainly not need to close the entrance of the nucleus left on the old stand, for no bees will leave the old stand. The probability, however, is that you will put the swarm on the old stand; and if at the time you do that you divide the old colony into two parts, setting each part in a new place, enough bees will be left in each to make a good nucleus. A day or two after swarming, cut out all queen-cells in the nuclei, and they will be in good condition to receive a queen.

Making Nuclei—Stimulative Feeding.

1. I was much interested in Mr. F. L. Rehn's nucleus method on page 33, but I cannot understand how he keeps the bees in the nuclei from smothering after he "plugs the entrance with fresh grass as tight as possible and nails a strip of wood across," and leaves them so for 5 days.

2. Also, he mentions in two places that he gives frames with $\frac{1}{4}$ sheets of foundation; would it not be as good or better to give full sheets?

3. Will sugar syrup do for stimulative feeding? HOSPER.

ANSWER.—1. If you have ever tried closing tight a strong colony on a hot day, I don't wonder that you think it might be dangerous. But it is quite a different matter when you put only two or three combs with adhering bees in a full-sized hive, and you could hardly seal the entrance close enough to smother them.

2. I think the full sheets would be an improvement.

3. Yes, but it is not considered so good as honey. The Germans do a good deal in that line, and favor the use of honey and pollen mashed up together.

If you are intending to follow the example given, it may not be out of place to remark that you will hardly get so good queens if cells are started in weak nuclei.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS

NOTE—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change “d” or “ed” final to “t” when so pronounced, except when the “e” affects a preceding sound. Also some other changes are used.

Mr. Theilmann's Honey-Lawsuit.—We are pleased to be permitted to give a short history of this celebrated case. Mr. Theilmann deserves the hearty thanks of every honey shipper for his Boer-like tenacity and genuine fighting qualities shown in running down a Chicago commission shark. If only the others, who at that time (in 1896) could have had a similar dose, it would have been very beneficial to the legitimate commission business and a satisfaction to many honey-producers.

We desire personally to congratulate Mr. Theilmann upon the success which has finally crowned his efforts in this exceedingly trying case. While to push the case to a finish undoubtedly cost about all the over 10,000 pounds of honey was worth, it is money well invested. Mr. Theilmann has not only done a good thing for himself, but has placed every bee-keeper in the land in his debt. Hurrah for Mr. Theilmann and all who help him get deserved justice!

Some Articles on Honey-Production—a connected series—will be published in the Bee Journal before July 1, next, written by that very practical bee-keeper and fluent writer, Mr. R. C. Aikin, of Colorado, the hustling president of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association. The series will begin with comb honey, giving the details of management which is the foundation of success. Before they are

closed there will be a treatise on extracted-honey production, following up the whole matter to the marketing of the product.

It will pay every one of our subscribers to read Mr. Aikin's articles carefully, and try to put his excellent ideas into practice. His articles alone will be worth more than the dollar subscription price of the Bee Journal, to say nothing of the many valuable articles written by Messrs. C. P. Dadant, G. M. Doolittle, Prof. Cook, and others. The bee-keeper who can not get back more than his little dollar investment in the American Bee Journal each year, must be a queer specimen of humanity. He certainly can't be very much interested in making a success with bees if he isn't wonderfully helped by what some of the leaders in bee-keeping write for these columns every year.

Educating Customers as to Candied Honey.—Whatever may be said for or against selling honey in the granulated form, there is no disputing the fact that whoever succeeds in getting a set of customers educated properly as to the matter will have an easier time of it ever after. There seems just now to be a mild tide setting in favor of the practice, and Dr. A. B. Mason is found in the ranks of those who have "good words" to say for it. He says in the Bee-Keepers' Review:

"Several months ago I was in a grocery in this city and saw several dozen jelly-tumblers of candied honey that had evidently been put aside as unsalable. I saw the producer's name (a Michigander) on the label, and knowing the producer well, I knew the honey was all right. I asked one of the salesmen if they had any good extracted honey for sale. He said, 'No; we have some adulterated stuff we bought for honey, but it's no good.' He showed me some of it, and I soon showed him that it was first-class honey, and how to put it in the same liquid condition it was in when they bought it; and I believe they now sell more candied honey than they do of the liquid."

Sub-Earth Ventilation for Cellars had a good many advocates a few years ago. The theory was that if the air could enter thru tile buried four or five feet deep, it would enter at a raised temperature, thus giving fresh air without cooling off the cellar. One after another of its advocates have apparently abandoned it, and now Dr. Miller, one of its most faithful adherents, confesses in Gleanings in Bee-Culture that his sub-ventilator has become clogged, and that he has not taken the pains to clean it out, because he is a little skeptical that the *quality* of the air thus introduced is not as good as that which finds its way thru the cracks in the walls of the cellar. But he insists as strongly as ever upon the advantage of a stove in the cellar when the temperature is too low, and even when not too low, but when the temperature outside and inside is so nearly alike that there is no change of air.

Eccentricities of Candied Honey.—The editor of Gleanings in Bee-Culture says that at the Colorado convention some of those present reported that their honey, after candying solid, would return partly to a liquid form. Indeed, in some cases it happened that one can would candy solid, while another, *filled out of the same lot of honey at the same time*, would remain liquid. Editor Root explains:

"As we learned later in the convention from Dr. Heden, of the Colorado Agricultural College, there is only a certain portion of honey that really candies or assumes the granular form. Honey is made up of two elements besides water—levulose and dextrose. The latter candies, and the former remains a liquid. When one looks at a jar or pail of candied honey it seems almost impossible to believe that every particle of it has not candied. But the Professor explained that, if the mass were subjected to a heavy pressure the liquid portion (the levulose and water) would be squeezed out."

The Rich Honey-Fields of Colorado.—Editor Root, of Gleanings in Bee-Culture, was surprised to find how densely some portions of Colorado were occupied by bees, altho these areas are limited, for not a tenth of the State is likely ever to come under cultivation. There is supposed to be considerable overstocking in places, for the amount of the crop rises and falls to some extent with the number of colonies on the field, yet there seems to be no overstocking in some places where the density of occupation would prove ruinous in ordinary locations. J. E. Lyon has about 500 colonies in a location where there are 2,000 colonies within 5 miles of him; and there are locations where 300 colonies can be kept in a single apiary. This is possible where alfalfa and sweet clover both abound. Mr. Root adds:

"Now let me give a word of caution to the tenderfoot of the East who may look with longing eyes over toward Colorado. Take my advice. Keep out of it. The good bee-localities are already overstocked, and I did not learn of a single place where the Easterner or anybody else could locate and go into bee-keeping profitably, or, perhaps, I might say honorably, because the localities have been so thoroly taken up that it should be a matter of honor for others to keep out. I know of no way in which one can go into these fields without buying some one out."

Sweets for Children.—In a recent issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, Mrs. Rohrer wrote on "The Use of Sweets by Children," and among many excellent things we find this paragraph:

"We have in common use another sweet—honey. This is prepared by the bees from the nectar of various plants; it contains two kinds of sugar—one capable of crystallization, the other not. The former is similar to ordinary glucose. Honey may be taken in small quantities with bread and butter; it should be used from the comb, unstrained. It contains 78.74 percent fruit sugar, with only 2.69 percent of cane sugar."

But we don't quite understand why Mrs. Rohrer should advise the use of comb honey in preference to the extracted, or "strained," as she probably would call it.

Likely Mrs. Rohrer does not know that in all probability two-thirds of the annual honey crop is of the extracted kind, and doubtless the greater part of the honey used for table purposes is in the liquid or extracted form.

As that great honey specialist, Mr. W. A. Selser, lives near the office of the Ladies' Home Journal, perhaps he can call in some time and enlighten Mrs. Rohrer on the subject, or at least learn her reasons for recommending comb honey exclusively.

Eucalyptus for Honey and Health.—Dr. J. McLean, of Alameda Co., Calif., writing us Jan. 3, had this to say about eucalyptus and its honey, as well as something about the value of the tree as an impurity absorber for cities:

Dear Sir:—It has just occurred to me that it might be well for you to know—if yet unknown to you—that honey obtained from the flowers and leaves of the eucalyptus tree is worth 50 percent more than any other honey, however fine in quality it may be. I have for many years used it in Australia for many human ailments, with wonderful results every time—no human mixture can equal its curative properties, and were mankind made conscious of the marvellous benefits to be derived from the use of such honey, an extensive and ready sale would be sure to follow.

I am, however, conscious of the difficulty you would have in your peculiar climate to successfully cultivate eucalyptus plants of the eucalyptus globulus, or of the eucalyptus anygdalena species, yet there are others in the 150 different varieties quite hardy enough to thrive well with you, and would form splendid wind-breaks and hoar-frost-destroying fringes around your vineyards and orchards—planted 8 feet apart, and, helpt properly to grow until one or two years old, no invasion of locusts or grasshoppers could approach the enclosure within 30 or 40 feet.

Bees love to work and rest amidst the evergreen euca-

lypti foliage, because of the agreeable warmth and sweet odor evolved all the year around from such.

Eight years ago I suggested in a treatise on the fever-destroying properties of the eucalypti, that fringes of choice eucalypti plants should be planted on the streets in Chicago by the corporation, placed in suitable guards so that six or more plants be placed in charge of every adjacent residence, and an annual reward be given for the best kept plot of plants—on an arbor day set apart for the special purpose of encouraging the growth and ornamental appearance of said plants.

If such a course were adopted, you might ere long transform the now unbearable, stewy summer heat, and perishing winter colds, into most agreeable and healthful temperatures during those seasons in and around your city.

For 20 years I was officially connected with forestry in Australia, and therefore know something of what I now suggest. I would be pleased in any way to aid the Chicago corporation should such an idea be favorably considered, even to the supervising of the planting operations.

Sincerely yours,

DR. MCLEAN.

Certainly, it is very kind in Dr. McLean to offer to aid Chicago in an effort to become healthier by planting eucalypti. We wish the "city fathers" could be interested in the matter, but fear it would be a hopeless task.

Distance Bees Work.—Mr. Ira Barber gives some items in the Bee-Keepers' Review. In 1871 his bees workt on celadine or touch-me-not that covered a fire-slashing whose nearest point was four miles from him, and the farthest point nine miles. His bees were just as busy nine miles away as four miles, bringing in 5,000 pounds of celadine honey for which he got 25 cents a pound. His bees work on linden eight miles and more away. In 1897 they gathered 3,000 pounds of honey from lindens ten miles distant. He thinks bees prefer long distances. His bees have workt on alsike clover five miles away, when abundance of it was scarcely visited close by.

"Again," he says, "I have seen basswood blossoms fairly float with nectar right in my bee-yard, with colonies right under the branches, and remain there all day with scarcely a bee to be seen on them, while the entire force of the yard was going miles from home, in search of the same kind of honey."



MR. T. F. BINGHAM, of Clare Co., Mich., writing us under date of Jan. 30, said:

"My bees are doing well. We have no sleighing. The cellar is at 47 degrees, and not below 46 degrees so far, with bees quiet. It has usually been 50 degrees."

* * * *

DR. MASON says this among his "good things" in the Bee-Keepers' Review: "I believe we as bee-keepers and honey-producers owe Bro. York a vote of thanks for inaugurating such a course"—talking bees and honey to school children. He thinks that parents of the children and others might be invited in, and that interest might be added by the use of large drawings of important parts of bees, also samples of honey.

* * * *

MR. O. L. HERSHISER, we understand, did some good work in the Buffalo, N. Y., public schools the past year, in talking on bees to the scholars. We believe he was invited into nearly all the schools, and with bees, hive, and other things aparian, enlightened the young minds a good deal concerning the little busy bee and its work. Mr. Hershiser was invited to do this by the superintendent of schools, we believe. It would be a fine thing if more of the kind could be done in every public school in the land.



Plain Sections do not sell so well in the west as the old style, according to F. L. Thompson, in the Progressive Bee-Keeper, for retailers must have it explained to them that plain sections hold as much as the others before they will take them. He says:

"Plain sections have as yet just two advantages, and no others, over all other sections; they are easily scraped, and there is less wood in proportion to the honey, because the comb comes closer to a straight edge laid across. In other respects, they are not perceptibly better filled than the old-style sections, and I'd like to know the color of his hair who is going to prove they are. They have no particular disadvantages; and when plain sections can be bought cheaper than any others, then they will have two more advantages. But at present they only have the two referred to."

The New York Disease Not Foul Brood.—Editor. Root attended the convention of New York bee-keepers at Geneva, and of course the new disease that is making such ravages in eastern portions of the State was a live topic. Editor Root says in Gleanings in Bee-Culture:

"From all the evidence presented, I feel sure in my own mind, at least, that it is not foul brood, because it differs in quite a number of important symptoms. Prof. Benton, from the Department of Agriculture, stated that so far the examinations with the microscope had not shown the *Bacillus alvei* in the diseased matter that had been sent to the Department from the affected districts. The preliminary examinations of Bacteriologist Howard, of Texas, seem to be to the same effect. It appears, however, whatever it is, that it is very contagious as well as destructive."

Home-Made Bicycle Foot-Power Buzz-Saw.—The time has come when bicycles that have been cast aside are by no means uncommon, and of one of these C. H. Pierce has rigged a power to run a buzz-saw. He says in Gleanings in Bee-Culture:

"It is the easiest-running foot-power saw I have ever tried. The saw revolves about 3,500 times per minute. I use it and the parallel gauges. In cutting off I have to pedal backward; but to a man used to the motion of a bicycle, that is nothing. In ripping I change my saw and pedal forward, drawing all my stuff toward me with a stick with a short sharp brad in it. The boards, being all short, are just as easy to handle, and all dust is thrown from the operator. The fly (or belt) wheel is the rear wheel to a bicycle, and in place of the tire it has about seven pounds of lead run into the hollow rim to give the wheel weight. Any one used to wheeling can sit in the saddle and work this machine with perfect ease."

Bees in a Schoolroom.—Prof. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, tells in Gleanings in Bee-Culture how he awakened interest by the use of nature itself as a textbook. He says:

"For an entire season I had a honey-section hive in my study-window, and the whole time it was the most fascinating thing in the room. It was made from an ordinary pound section by driving brads into the corners, letting them stick out half an inch at the bottom for it to stand on, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the sides and top to insure a bee-space all around. The glass case that fitted over it was made simply by cutting glass the proper size, gluing the corners together with narrow strips of cotton cloth, and carefully searing hot beeswax into the corners on the inside to prevent the moisture of the bees from softening the glue. To stock it I put in a handful of bees with an old queen which I wished to supersede. She laid the little hive full of eggs, and then decamped. The bees immediately set to work making queen-cells; and, happening to be cutting out a lot, I put in two large queen-cells—one of them, with malice aforethought, protected with screen wire.

"The queen from the unprotected cell emerged first, and then I had the whole story of 'piping' and 'quahking,' where every movement could be easily observed. At noon

of the second day after piping began, the colony cast a swarm, which clustered about the size of a spool of thread, in the snowball bush in front of the window. I hived it back, removing the offending quahker, and the young queen staid, and laid, and kept up the colony until cold weather. I saw her take her nuptial flight. She was gone about 10 minutes, and returned with the organs of the drone. Within 15 minutes after the bees had removed these she flew again, and in 5 minutes returned with a second trophy of success.

Almost any day I could see a little bee emerge and make its first toilet—a most fascinating performance, and at all times I could observe the bringing-in and disposal of honey and pollen. I painted bees with different colors, and watcht them work from daylight to dark—that is, I watcht them from daylight to dark; but no single bee that I watcht ever workt more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day. Then there were all the different divisions of labor—the field-bees, the nurse-bees, the wax-producers, the police, the barbers, the drones, and the queen.

"I mention all these things to show how many interesting points in the natural history of the hive can be intelligently observed and studied in so small a device—an old honey-section, a handful of bees, a discarded queen-cell, and a few scraps of broken glass, all of which need not cost a penny. And I will guarantee that it will be worth more to a roomful of children than \$10 worth of books about natural history; but, of course, we need some books as well. And with all that has been written, not half the whole story of the hive has ever been told."

Burr-Combs.—Messrs. Aikin and Doolittle have their own times at having little family quarrels (?) in the Progressive Bee-Keeper. Mr. Aikin advocated divisible brood-chambers. Mr. Doolittle objected, amongst other things, to the burr-combs built between the parts. That was Mr. Aikin's chance, and he was prompt to recall that a certain man whose initials were G. M. D. had championed burr-combs, saying they "were fine things—made 'ladders' and steps for bees to 'climb to supers.'" But the big man with the small name was equal to the occasion, and smilingly replied that burr-combs are one thing between the parts of a divisible brood-chamber, and quite another thing between topbars and super—in the first case, "a disgusting, bee-killing, temper-losing, non-paying nuisance;" in the second case, a paying nuisance. In favor of this latter view he makes out a stronger case than ever before. A fresh argument in favor of burr-combs is that when an escape is put under a super, the bees fill up on the honey that is in the burr-combs instead of tearing open the sections. His heavy artillery, however, is a dollar and cent argument, after the following fashion, which also appears on page 37 of this journal:

"This past poor season I had several colonies which did not have a single ladder on top of the frames, while the majority did so have, from 1 to 10, perhaps 12 to 15, on some. Those colonies having ladders to the supers, gave an average of about 10 filled sections more to the colony than did those having no ladders. This honey averaged me 12 cents per pound net, or \$1.20 was given by those laddered hives or colonies over the no-laddered ones, as the pay I received for the nuisance of having to pry a little harder when taking off the supers, and having to clean off that part of them which adhered to the bottoms of the wide frames used in the supers."

It might be interesting to learn why these few colonies had no burr-combs on the top-bars. If because the colonies were not so strong and crowded, hence had not built burr-combs, the force of the argument might be weakened—but it is not well to be too inquisitive in a family quarrel!

York's Honey Calendar for 1900 is a 16-page pamphlet especially gotten up to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample free; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

Root's Column

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or their dealers, for you will get goods of the finest quality, best workmanship, and good treatment.

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OF
INFORMATION**

on all that pertains to Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Next week we will begin a series of illustrated ads. running two months. Better watch for them.

**The A. I. Root Company
MEDINA, OHIO.**



Selling Extracted Honey.

Look on this picture: There is no sense in the idea that honey to be good must be white in color, nor that honey in tall sections is better than in square ones. My honey this year was from white clover, goldenrod, asters and heartsease, all blended together, and many persons prefer this honey to any other. A market can be had in the northwest, or elsewhere, for such honey in case bee-keepers demand it, and are firm in asking the price it is worth. It is my belief that bee-keepers have lost, and are losing money, by not having the grit to ask the price their honey is worth. It is the weak-kneed fellows who lower or adulterate the price on honey for the rest of the fraternity. Thus writes Harry Lathrop, in substance, on page 51, and I happen to know that Harry's statements are not far from the truth.

Now look on this picture: My practice is to put my extracted honey into 2-quart tins, holding 4½ pounds each, net weight, and sell the whole package for 50 cents, which gives me 10 cents per pound for the honey, and covers the cost of the pail. Thus writes a correspondent on page 60, same number of the American Bee Journal.

Now this bee-keeper must be one of the "weak-kneed fellows" Harry refers to, or had in mind. But it may be possible that the price he asks, or gets for his honey, and from the consumer, is every cent it is worth. Or possibly his market for honey may have been glutted. The fact that he got, as he says, "60 pounds from 65 colonies" would somewhat indicate that there must have been a flood of something somewhere. M. M. BALDRIDGE.

U. S., Jan. 27.

Bees and Fruit—Requeening.

I have been a constant reader of the American Bee Journal for the past 4 years, and feel that I could not get along without it. It is indeed of great value to the bee-keeper, and should be found in the homes of all agriculturists, especially fruit-growers. Since I have been keeping bees I notice that our cherry crop is much larger than before, which, I believe, is caused by the bees fertilizing the imperfect blossoms.

We have 16 colonies of bees in fine condition, which we had requeened last fall with the golden Italian. Two colonies we requeened in August do not prove very satisfactory; both queens have been laying and rearing drones all fall (part drones and part workers.) Will they be all right when spring comes? We got them for tested queens, from a responsible queen-breeder, in Ohio.

We are having a very pleasant winter so far. The coldest weather we have had this winter was Dec. 16, when the mercury reached 14° above zero. At present the mercury stands at 60° above, and the bright yellow bees are flying in great numbers before the hives. They are gathering some pollen, and are flying about the water, which are indications of brood-rearing.

GEORGE T. SMITH.
Whitman Co., Wash., Jan. 18.

Getting Unfinished Sections Cleaned.

The following, on getting sections cleaned out by the bees, may perhaps be of value to some of the readers of the American Bee Journal:

"Those having but a limited number of unfinished sections, and who are surrounded by neighboring bee-keepers, will hardly care to pile them up outdoors or in the cellar for the bees to clean out, as by this course much of the honey will be taken by our neighbors' bees. If the sections are piled up on the hives (in supers) the bees

A Good Sign.

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in 1900 and have the finest garden in your neighborhood. Our new catalogue, is the best seed book of the year. It contains hundreds of illustrations, four colored plates, up-to-date cultural directions and offers \$2,700.00 in cash prizes. It is free to all. Write for it to-day. Address,

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For Sale at \$5.00 per... colony

Shipment April and May, 1900. 50 colonies Bees on Golden's plan for production of Comb Honey. (2) two supers complete with each colony. 30 colonies bees in 8-frame dovetail hives. (2) two supers complete with each colony, and one W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.'s winter-case. Reasonable discount on orders for two or more colonies. Correspondence solicited.

4E2 J. S. HARTZELL, Addison, Pa.

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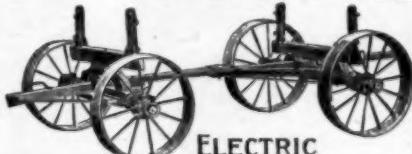
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Wheel Co., who make this Electric Handy Wagon and the now famous Electric Wheels, have solved the problem of a successful and durable low-down wagon at a reasonable price.

This wagon is composed of the best material throughout—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hubs, etc.; guaranteed to carry 4,000 lbs. These Electric Steel Wheels are made to fit any wagon, and make practically a new wagon out of the old one. They can be had in any height desired, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With an extra set of these wheels a farmer can interchange them with his regular wheels and have a high or low-down wagon at will. Write for catalog of the full "Electric Line" to Electric Wheel Co., Box 16, Quincy, Ill. Mention the Bee Journal.



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will be very slow in removing the honey. All unfinish sections should have the capings bruised by a knife; cells containing honey but not capt, should have the thick rim at the mouth of the cell bruised, then fill supers with them. Then go to several colonies having little honey or brood in the brood-chambers, remove the cover, put on an empty super, then on top of this put the supers of unfinish sections, as many as you please on each hive, and replace the cover. Having all cells bruised, and the sections removed several inches from the brood-chamber, the bees are very quick to remove all honey from them. In three or four days remove the supers, and the job is done. Always put on the supers of unfinish sections at night, then by morning the bees will defend themselves against robbers."

E. F. ATWATER.

Yankton Co., S. Dak.

Poor Season Last Year.

Bees did poorly last year. I got scarcely any honey to sell. I have 52 colonies in good shape for next season, which I hope may be a fine one. Bees have had two good flights, and all is well so far as I can see.

HENRY LOHAUS.

Platte Co., Nebr., Jan. 25.

Bees Outdoors in Winter.

Bees are wintering very nicely so far, where they had the proper attention in going into winter quarters. But should this warm weather continue long there will be reports of heavy loss by starvation. My experience has been that bees consume more food in an extremely warm winter than in a reasonably cold one. In a warm winter, when they can fly every day, they feed the queen, stimulating egg-producing food, with the result that she lays too many eggs; these eggs must be cared for, the larvae fed, and the "babies" reared, which consumes a large amount of food; and it frequently happens that just as they get the brood-chamber full of young bees there comes one of those cold waves, and—well, good-by, young bees. Spring result, a starved-out colony that under a more severe winter would have pulled thru all right.

In examining my bees I find much more brood than is usual at this time of year. Of course, I am speaking of bees wintered on the summer stands (and that is the way we all winter here).

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

Polk Co., Mo., Jan. 24.

Moving Bees to Pasturage.

I had 32 colonies, spring count, in 1899, increase to 54, and got 3,150 pounds of extracted honey, and 150 pounds of comb honey. I always divide my bees about swarming-time, and aim to have a queen for all of the swarms, so they won't lose so much time in rearing them.

My honey-house, on the west of the bee-yard, is 16 feet long, and then I have a board-fence 8 feet high running north 30 feet and east 50 feet, so I have a wind-break for the bees. I put the hives 6 feet apart each way. I have no shade for them except artificial, and I use it for shelter in the winter.

Every fall, about Aug. 1, I move the bees to the Illinois bottom for the Spanish-needle and heartsease, which is in abundance in a common season. It is about 12 miles there. I move them on a spring wagon, and can haul 10 on each load. I always take three loads, and leave the rest at home for the buckwheat crop.

I will give you an account of what I did in the fall of 1897. August 10 I moved the bees, and on the 24th we extracted two barrels of honey; on Sept. 4 we extracted two more barrels—that was just 10 days. This was done from 29 colonies; we moved 30, but one had no queen, so it did nothing.

I have a good trade in honey, selling out all I had three weeks ago, so I have no honey now for my customers. I sell my honey mostly in tin pails of three sizes, 4,

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SEASON OF 1900. These Queens will be mailed in rotation, beginning about June 1, so "first come first served." We are ready to book orders now.

The Queens Dr. Miller will send out on our orders will be precisely the same as those he rears for his own use, so of course they will be from his best stock. His best colony in 1899 had a queen reared in 1898; May 5, 1899, it had brood in 4 frames, and he gave it at that time a frame of brood without bees. It had no other help, but May 25 a frame of brood with adhering bees was taken from it, and the same thing was repeated June 3, leaving it at that time 5 frames of brood. It stored 178 sections of honey, weighing 159 pounds (and that after July 20, in a poor season), being 2½ times the average yield of all his colonies. A point of importance is the fact this colony did not swarm, and an inspection every week or 10 days showed that at no time during the entire season was there even so much as an egg in a queen-cell. Dr. Miller expects to rear queens from this one during the coming summer.

The demand nowadays is for BEES THAT GET THE HONEY when there is any to get, and Dr. Miller has such bees. You will want to have a queen from his best, we are sure.

Do not send any orders to Dr. Miller, as all orders MUST come thru us, according to our agreement.

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KALAMAZOO CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., Box 53, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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7 and 14 pounds. It is a good way to handle it.

I have my bees packt for winter in a way I never tried before. I set a row of the hives all around the board fence 6 inches apart, and 6 inches from the fence, and packt clover chaff in between and behind them; and then I set another row of hives right on top of them, and packt them with clover chaff, and covered the whole of them with boards, so they will keep dry.

I use the Simplicity hive, which is as good as any. I almost always buy my queens to increase with, so they will build up my stock with Italians, which are my choice.

The bee-business is like any other business, you can't make anything out of it unless you study hard and work hard, and stay with it.

JAMES GROVER.

Brown Co., Ill., Jan. 16.

A Beautiful Winter.

We are having a beautiful winter on the "Great American Desert." Our bees are wintering in good shape. We are hoping for a good harvest this year. Alfalfa is our main honey-plant.

J. C. ALLEN.

Finney Co., Kan., Jan. 27.

Wintering of Bees Assured.

Since I wrote before (Dec. 24, 1899) we have had most excellent weather. During this month my bees have had flights on 14 days; and the last day they were out was on the 23rd. Thus their wintering is pretty well assured. Since yesterday cold weather has set in once more, and it is very agreeable to know that my bees are well cared for, and ready to cope with any kind of bad weather that may come.

WM. STOLLEY.

Hall Co., Nebr., Jan. 26.

No Winter Yet, and Bees Fly.

We have had no snow or winter yet. Bees fly nearly every day, and are in fine condition.

T. J. GREEN.

Whitman Co., Wash., Jan. 24.

Foul Brood and Moth in Colorado.

We have foul brood in this vicinity, but are fighting hard to down it. I notice Mr. Root speaks of no bee-moth in Colorado. I could have shown him hundreds in old combs where the bees died of foul brood during last June. However, I do not notice that the moth damages good, healthy colonies that are strong.

Few bee-keepers manage their bees in a skillful manner, hence it is difficult to find honey suitable to ship. It retails here at 10 and 12½ cents for No. 1 and 2; extracted sells for 7 to 10 cents. Bees winter with very little protection. They flew nicely today, when the sun shone. It freezes every night, but as there is no snow on the ground it is fine when the sun shines.

A. F. FOSTER.

Boulder Co., Colo., Jan. 22.

A General Report—Light Sections.

Bees are wintering well so far, having a good flight every two weeks. The last on Jan. 24.

The prospects are not very favorable for honey from clover next summer, as there has not been enough snow yet to cover the ground at any time, and the present cold and windy weather is very liable to kill out the clover, as happened last winter.

I lost 32 percent of my bees last winter, but nearly made up the loss by new swarms, which are strong with bees and heavy with honey. Bees built up wonderfully in the spring, but came nearly starving in June. Then came swarming in July and August, with a good crop of buckwheat, heartsease, etc., storing an average surplus of 45 pounds, which I sold at 12 to 15 cents a pound.

I think it would be to the interest of every

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other machine, during three trials, bar none. 16-page circular free. Send 15c. in stamps for \$4000 Poultry Book No. 50. Address nearest office.

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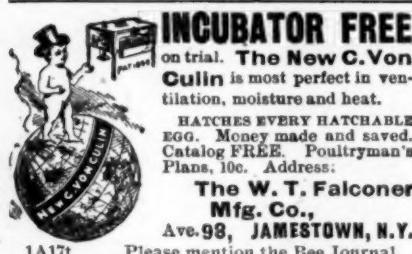


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We have a quantity of FINE WHITE EXTRACTED HONEY in 60-pound cans, gathered from basswood and clover—about one-quarter basswood, which gives it a fine flavor. We will liquefy this honey before shipping, and furnish it f.o.b. Chicago at these prices:

A sample by mail, 10 cents; two 60-pound cans in a box, at 9 1/2 cents a pound; four or more cans, at 9 cents a pound. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.

bee-keeper producing comb honey to use a section holding about one pound. It would take less sections, separators, section-holders, foundation, etc., for a certain amount of honey. It would make quite an item in good years; and as a penny saved is a penny earned, it will apply as well to the above as in any other transaction. Also, the store-keeper always wants to buy your light weights by the pound, and retail them by the section. Many consumers are thus deceived, as they think they are getting a pound when they are not. It is also one of the causes of low prices. E. J. BABE. Stephenson Co., Ill., Jan. 29.

Bees Had Fine Flights.

Bees had a fine flight last Friday, and several good ones since, and seem to be in splendid condition. We have had several days of fine spring weather.

GEO. SPITLER.

Crawford Co., Pa., Jan. 24.

A Report for 1899.

Bees and honey in this locality the past year were almost a failure. I got a fair yield when other bee-keepers failed. From 40 colonies I had 1,100 pounds, mostly comb honey, which I sold at 15 cents for comb, and 10 cents for the extracted. Last winter was very severe on bees in this locality. A great many bee-keepers lost all their bees. What few bees were left were very weak. The trouble was honey-dew, which the bees gathered for winter stores. I lost 14 colonies—the first I have lost since I began bee-keeping, in 1893. Bees so far are wintering well. They went into winter quarters with plenty of good honey. They had three flights in December, and four flights to date this month.

The American Bee Journal has improved in all departments. Long may it live.

J. W. PAYNE.

Vermilion Co., Ill., Jan. 23.

The Prospects—Origin of Foul Brood

What does any one know about the Samoan Islands as a honey country? I hear it said that the climate is very fine, and summer all winter; and if I had any assurance of its being a good honey country I would go over and try my hand there awhile.

We feel very much encouraged here for the coming season. The rainfall has been quite good. We have had five or six inches already, and the eucalyptus, walnut, gooseberry, sycamore, buckhorn, redwood, and many other trees, are out in bloom. Hornbeam, filaree, mustard, and many weeds are also coming into bloom. Bees in good condition are bringing in heavy loads of pollen and storing a little honey. Everything seems promising for a good crop of honey this year.

I don't like the way many bee-keepers

Apiary SUPPLIES Bee-Hives,

(5 styles); also Sections, Veils, Smokers, Honey-Knives, Hive-Tools, Alsike and Sweet-Clover Seed, Books on Bee-Culture, Etc. Address,

F. A. SNELL, Millidgeville, Carroll Co. Ill.
4A12t Please mention the Bee Journal.

THE LAND OF BREAD AND BUTTER

is the title of a new illustrated pamphlet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, relating more especially to the land along the new line it is now building thru Bon Homme and Charles Mix counties in South Dakota. It will be found very interesting reading. A copy will be mailed free on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. 4A3t

here handle their bees; but few take a bee-paper, or ever get a new queen. I think there are apiaries here that have not had a new queen for 20 years, and they would rather lose their bees than feed them.

I think the germ of foul brood comes from the egg of a parasite or small fly, deposited in the flower and carried by the bees in the pollen, being so small as to admit of being mixt with the food and fed to the larvae; hatching out quickly after being moistened with the food, it devours the young bee, eats a hole thru the cap of the cell and disappears. Nor do I think it probable that the pollen from early bloom ever contains these eggs. I don't think for one moment that foul brood is contagious thru the use of honey, especially extracted honey. In case of a late flow, bees often store honey on top of pollen already in the cells, which pollen may contain these eggs that may not hatch until disturbed in the spring.

W. A. JOHNSON.
Los Angeles Co., Calif., Jan. 11.

The Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., have for nine years past issued a paper called The Coiled Spring Hustler. The name has been changed to Page Fence Age, but it is the same "Hustler" as ever, devoted to the interests of Page Woven Wire Fence, and full of information concerning it. It will be sent free to any farmer who asks for it. We can assure our readers that it is worth sending for. Ask also for their "Blue Folder," which gives complete descriptions of the different styles of Page Fence. When writing, please mention the American Bee Journal.

The Sure Hatch Incubator Co., of Clay Center, Nebr., received first premiums at the Kansas and the Nebraska State Poultry Shows. They made good hatches at both shows, after sending their machines and eggs by express. This company carries an advertisement in this paper. Write them for free catalog, and mention American Bee Journal when writing.

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This foundation is made by an absolutely non-dipping process, thereby producing a perfectly clear and pliable foundation that retains the odor and color of beeswax, and is free from dirt.

Working wax into foundation for cash, a specialty. Write for samples and prices.

A full line of Supplies at the very lowest prices, and in any quantity. Best quality and prompt shipment. Send for large, illustrated catalog.

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25 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

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This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying **25 cents a pound CASH**—for best yellow, upon its receipt, or 28 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

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COMB FOUNDATION,

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Our catalog describes several styles Hives, Sections, and in fact **EVERYTHING A BEE-KEEPER NEEDS.** It is free. We can please you if any one can. BEES AND QUEENS IN SEASON.

Apriaries—Glen Cove, L. I. I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Please Mention the Bee Journal when writing Advertisers.

Convention Notices.

Utah.—The Utah State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its semi-annual convention in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Apr. 6, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m. A full program in the interest of the industry will be presented, and all our bee-keepers can help themselves by aiding the Association, and in order to create a closer bond of union among our bee-keepers. As a further incentive to the success of the bee-industry, it is very desirable to have our bee-keepers from all parts attend the spring convention.

J. B. FAGG, Sec.

California.—The tenth annual convention of the California State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, at Los Angeles, Feb. 21 and 22, 1900. It will be called to order at 1:30 p.m., Feb. 21. At this time the railroads will sell round-trip tickets to Los Angeles and return for one and one-third fare, on account of the Industrial, Mining, and Citrus Exposition, which will be held in Los Angeles. Tickets good for 10 days. Let every bee-keeper bring some hive, tool or experience that he has found valuable, and we will have a good convention.

J. F. MCINTYRE, Sec.

Sespe, Calif.

HONEY MONEY
Results from the best bees in the country. The results from the use of the best Army appliances. **THE OVEN-BAILED HIVE** shown here is one of special merit. Equipped with Super Brood chamber, section holder, scalloped wood separator and flat cover. We make and carry in stock a full line of bee supplies. Can supply every want. Illustrated catalogue **FREE**. **INTERSTATE MANFG. CO., Box 10, HUDSON, WIS.**
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Maule's Seed Catalog for 1900.—As the years come and go the efforts of the leading seedsmen to publish catalogs which will keep pace with the improvement in the art of printing are never relax. Each succeeding year brings to our table more elaborate and handsome ones. This year the front cover page of "Maule's Seed Catalog for 1900" appeals to all lovers of the beautiful, the carnations being among the handsomest specimens of colored printing we have ever seen. The colored illustrations in the body of the book, of flowers and vegetables, as well as the partial view of the trial grounds of Mr. Maule on the back cover, are in keeping with the beauty of the front cover. Its hundred pages are crowded with illustrations and descriptions, as well as cultural directions of the large variety of farm, garden and flower seeds which Mr. Maule carries. A number of new things are listed, the most prominent of which is "Maule's 1900" Tomato, which promises to be the leader in the tomato field. He sends a packet of this new tomato seed free with every order for 50 cents worth of seeds, and offers \$600 in cash for 6 prizes in connection with this tomato, one of \$100 for the most appropriate name. He also offers \$1,900 in cash for specimens of vegetables and flowers grown from Maule's seeds and for the largest club orders sent in during 1900. The catalog will be mailed free to any of our readers who mention this paper, by writing to the publisher, Wm. Henry Maule, Philadelphia, Pa.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The trade is taking but little honey; the mild weather may be one cause, but the winter is two-thirds past, and therefore the season is short in which to dispose of what remains unsold; all of our customers speak of a light demand.

Prices remain as formerly quoted, but would be shaded to move round lots.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—There is a good demand for all kinds of extracted honey. White clover and basswood sell at 9@8½c; amber and Southern, 6@7c, according to quality and package. Fancy comb honey in no-drip shipping-cases sells at 15@16c; darker grades hard to sell at any price. Beeswax, 26c. C. H. W. WEBER, Successor to Chas. F. Muth & Son and A. Muth.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4.—1-pound frames, 12½c; 2-pound cans, 2 dozen in case, per dozen, \$2.50; 2-pound glass pails, per dozen, \$2.50. Extracted, water white, 60-pound tins, per pound, 8½c; light amber, 7½@8c; dark amber, 7½c. Beeswax, 25@26c.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 19.—We quote No. 1 white comb, 13½@14c; No. 2, 13@13½c; No. 1 amber, 13@14c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; amber, 7@7½c. Beeswax, 20@22c.

The supply and demand for comb honey is light. The demand for extracted since the first of the year not so good. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—Market bare of fancy white one-pound comb honey, and selling at 15@16c; fair to good, 12@14c; buckwheat, dark, poor, etc., 8@10c. Fancy pure beeswax, 28@30c.

BATTERSON & CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Demand is very good for all grades of comb honey. Receipts are somewhat light and not up to former years. We quote:

Fancy white, 13 cents; No. 1, white, 13@14c; amber, 11@12c; and buckwheat, 9@11c, as to quality. Extracted remains firm at following prices: California white, 8½c; light amber, 8c; white clover and basswood, 8c; amber, 7½c. Very little trade for extracted buckwheat as yet. Southern, fancy, 7½c per pound; other grades, as to quality, from 70c to 75c gallon. Beeswax quiet at 26@27c. HILDRETH & SEGREKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—White comb, 11½@12½c; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 7@7½c; amber, 5@5½c; Beeswax, 26@27c.

Offerings and demand are both light, and this must continue to be the case until the end of the season. Business is necessarily of a retail character, but at generally firm figures, especially for choice extracted, which is in lighter supply than comb.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—We quote as follows: Fancy white, 16c; A No. 1, 15c; No. 1, 13@14c; buckwheat will not sell in this city. Extracted, light amber, 7@8c. Demand is very light.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—We quote: Fancy white comb, 15c; No. 1 white, 13@14c; mixt, 11@13c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 8@9c; mixt, 6½@7c; dark, 6. Beeswax, 26@28c.

MACDOUGAL & CO.

Successors to Chas. McCulloch & Co.

OMAHA, Jan. 4.—Prices remain unchanged. Fancy white is still moving slowly at 14@14½c. Extracted, white, 8½c. Now that holiday trade is over and dealers have taken their inventory, they soon will be thinking of replenishing their stock and more lively trade is anticipated in the near future, but no material advance is looked for during January.

PEYCKE BROS.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—Fancy white, 16@17c; No. 1, white, 14@15c; dark amber, 10@13c. Extracted, white, 8c; dark and amber, 6@7c. Beeswax, 24@25c.

M. H. HUNT & SON.

WANTED.—Extracted honey, all kinds; mail sample and price expected delivered at Cincinnati. I pay spot cash on delivery.

C. H. W. WEBER,

Successor to Chas. Muth & Son and A. Muth.

40Atf 2146-48 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Wanted! Your HONEY
We will buy it, no matter where you are. Address,
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34Atf THOS. C. STANLEY & SON, Fairfield III.

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a comfortable home for the bees in summer and winter. We also carry a complete line of other SUPPLIES. Catalog free. R. H. SCHMIDT & CO. Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

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Smokers, Sections,
Comb Foundation
And all Apicultural Supplies
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M. H. HUNT & SON,
SELL ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S PRICES.
Shipping-Cases and Danz. Cartons are what you need to display and ship your honey in.
Send for Catalog. BELL BRANCH, MICH.
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Smoke Engine, Doctor
and Conqueror will
have our....

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Prices same as last year.

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Because in 23 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.



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PURITY, FIRMNESS, NO SAGGING, NO
LOSS.
PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

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Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, Revised.

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by Mail.

Beeswax Wanted at all times. CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill.

Best White **Alfalfa Honey**
In 60-pound Tin Cans.

We have been able to secure a quantity of **White Alfalfa Extracted Honey** which we offer for the present at those prices, on board cars here in Chicago: Sample by mail, 10 cents; two 60-pound cans, in a box, 9½ cents a pound; four or more cans, 9 cents a pound. **Cash with order in all cases.**

Owing to our limited supply of this fine honey, those desiring it should order promptly. Address,

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	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover	75c	1.40	3.25	6.25
White Clover	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover	80c	1.40	3.25	6.00
Crimson Clover	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.
Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.
Your orders are solicited.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.